

DETAILED ACTION

1. The following action is in response to the Request for Continued Examination (RCE) filed under 37 CFR 1.53(d) for the instant application on February 11, 2008. Applicants have properly set forth the RCE, which has been entered into the application. Accordingly, the amendment submitted February 11, 2008 has been entered and an examination on the merits follows herewith.

2. Claims 1, 8, 13, 19, 24, and 29 have been directly amended. Claims 1-2, 4-13, and 15-33 are pending and have been considered below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1-2, 4-13, and 15-33** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Microsoft Excel 2000, copyright 1999 Microsoft Corporation, hereafter known as “Excel”, as evidenced by Blattner, “Special Edition Using Microsoft Excel 2000”, published by Que Corporation 1999, previously presented as “Blattner”, and Bott, “Special Edition Using Microsoft Office 2000”, published by Que Corporation 1999, previously presented as “Bott”, in further view of Oran et al. (US 5,757,371), previously presented as “Oran”.

- **Claims 1, 13, and 24:** Excel discloses a method, computer product, and system comprising:

- receiving from a user of a graphical user interface an input requesting the moving of a button from a source toolbar to a destination toolbar (Blattner page 869-870 “Modifying Toolbars”, Fig. 28.13), the button having a button presentation and a set of button constraints (Blattner page 871 Fig 28.16, pages 872-873 “Changing the Button Images”), the button constraints including a range of button heights and widths (Bott page 48 Fig. 2.9: “Each image is limited to this palette of colors and a total size of 32 pixels square.”), and the destination toolbar having a toolbar presentation and a set of toolbar constraints (Blattner pages 875-878 “Building Custom Toolbars”);
 - calculating an adapted presentation of the destination toolbar with the button, including calculating a modified presentation of the button subject to the set of button constraints and calculating a modified presentation of the destination toolbar subject to the set of toolbar constraints (Blattner pages 875-878 “Building Custom Toolbars”); and
 - drawing the destination toolbar and the button on the destination toolbar according to the adapted presentation (Blattner pages 875-878 “Building Custom Toolbars”).
- However, Excel fails to specifically disclose the toolbar constraints include a range of toolbar heights for horizontal toolbar presentations and a range of toolbar widths for a vertical toolbar presentation, such that when the button is moved from the source toolbar to the destination toolbar, the toolbar constraints determine the size of the moved button. Oran discloses a method for toolbars and shortcut icons to be displayed in a taskbar (Abstract: “A taskbar is provided that provides visual cues,

such as buttons..”). The taskbar is resizable (Abstract: “The task bar is resizable..”), with variable heights in a horizontal presentation (Fig. 7 shows the horizontal taskbar being resized about it’s height), and the functionality to place this same resizable taskbar in a vertical presentation (Fig. 10A shows the vertical taskbar anchored the right edge of the screen). Buttons are contained therein (col 6 lines 56-59, Fig. 3). When buttons are added to the taskbar, all the buttons are redrawn to a new size based on the available area of the taskbar and the number of buttons to be drawn (col 7 lines 5-19, Fig. 3, Fig. 5). The redrawn size for the buttons is uniform and the taskbar size does not change (Fig. 5). As would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, in the case of a vertical toolbar, the width is resizable. The button widths are modified when the toolbar constraint, i.e. the toolbar width, is modified. Simple substitution of this method in a horizontal toolbar having height changes would yield the predictable result of the buttons resizing according to the toolbar constrains, i.e. the toolbar height is modified, modifying the height of the buttons. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art and having the teachings of Excel and Oran before them at the time the present invention was made, that when a user drags a button from a source toolbar to a destination toolbar, as taught by Excel, the button is presented on the destination toolbar in by resizing the moved button in order to present a uniform button array to the user without modifying the size of the destination toolbar, as taught by Oran. One would have been motivated to perform this sizing in order to allow a user to customize the toolbars, as suggested by Excel. Further, resizing the icons on the

customized toolbar will provide the user with an adequate display of all available buttons, as suggested by Oran (col 6, lines 61-63).

- **Claims 8, 19 and 29:** Excel discloses a method, computer product, and system comprising:
 - receiving in a graphical user interface an input requesting the docking of a source toolbar to a destination band, the destination band including a destination toolbar (Blattner pages 869-870 “Modifying Toolbars”, Fig. 28.13 and Bott pages 40-41 docking toolbars), the source toolbar having one or more source toolbar buttons (Blattner pages 869-870 default toolbars, Fig. 28.13) , each of the one of more source toolbar buttons having a button presentation and a set of button constraints (Blattner page 871 Fig 28.16, pages 872-873 “Changing the Button Images”), the button constraints including a range of button heights and widths (Bott page 48 Fig. 2.9: “Each image is limited to this palette of colors and a total size of 32 pixels square.”), the source toolbar having a toolbar presentation and a set of toolbar constraints (Blattner pages 875-878 “Building Custom Toolbars”), the destination toolbar having a toolbar presentation and a set of destination toolbar constraints (Blattner pages 875-878 “Building Custom Toolbars”);
 - calculating an adapted presentation of the destination band with the one or more source toolbar buttons, including calculating a modified presentation of the one or more source toolbar buttons subject to the set of button constraints and calculating a modified presentation of the source toolbar and the destination toolbar subject to the set of destination toolbar constraints (Bott page 41 paragraph 1); and

- drawing the destination band including the destination toolbar with the one or more source toolbar buttons according to the adapted presentation (Bott et al. page 41 paragraph 1).
- Excel fails to disclose the source toolbar constraints and destination toolbar constraints include a range of heights for horizontal presentations and a range of widths for vertical presentations and such that when the button is moved from the source toolbar to the destination toolbar, the toolbar constraints determine the size of the moved button. Oran discloses a method for toolbars and shortcut icons to be displayed in a taskbar (Abstract: “A taskbar is provided that provides visual cues, such as buttons..”). The taskbar is resizable (Abstract: “The task bar is resizable..”), with variable heights in a horizontal presentation (Fig. 7 shows the horizontal taskbar being resized about it’s height), and the functionality to place this same resizable taskbar in a vertical presentation (Fig. 10A shows the vertical taskbar anchored the right edge of the screen). Buttons are contained therein (col 6 lines 56-59, Fig. 3). When buttons are added to the taskbar, all the buttons are redrawn to a new size based on the available area of the taskbar and the number of buttons to be drawn (col 7 lines 5-19, Fig. 3, Fig. 5). The redrawn size for the buttons is uniform while the taskbar size does not change (Fig. 5). As would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, in the case of a vertical toolbar, the width is resizable. The button widths are modified when the toolbar constraint, i.e. the toolbar width, is modified. Simple substitution of this method in a horizontal toolbar having height changes would yield the predictable result of the buttons

resizing according to the toolbar constraints, i.e. the toolbar height is modified, modifying the height of the buttons. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art and having the teachings of Excel and Oran before them at the time the present invention was made, that when a user docks a source toolbar to a destination toolbar, as taught by Excel, the source buttons are presented on the destination toolbar by resizing the moved buttons in order to present a uniform button array to the user without modifying the size of the destination toolbar, as taught by Oran. One would have been motivated to perform this sizing in order to allow a user to customize the toolbars, as suggested by Excel. Further, resizing the icons on the customized toolbar will provide the user with an adequate display of all available buttons, as suggested by Oran (col 6, lines 61-63).

- **Claim 2:** Excel and Oran disclose the button and toolbar method of claim 1 above, and Excel further discloses wherein: the input further includes a request to move a control, the control having a control presentation and a set of control constraints (Blattner page 877 “Add buttons from the Commands tab in the Customize dialog box.”).
- **Claim 4, 9, 15, 20, 25, and 30:** Excel and Oran disclose the button and toolbar methods, computer products, and systems of claims 1 and 8, 13 and 19, and 24 and 29 above respectively, and Excel further discloses wherein: the destination toolbar includes a set of destination toolbar buttons at a time of the input; and the toolbar constraints comprise constraints specific to the destination toolbar and constraints derived from the set of destination toolbar buttons (Blattner page 869 “Excel enables you to add and remove buttons on any of the default toolbars..”).

- **Claim 5, 10, 16, 21, 26, and 31:** Excel and Oran disclose the button and toolbar methods, computer products, and systems of claims 1 and 8, 13 and 19, and 24 and 29 above respectively, and Excel further discloses wherein: the button presentation is defined by vector graphic data; and calculating a modified presentation of the button comprises calculating a size for the button, where the size is determined solely by the modified presentation of the destination toolbar (Blattner page 872 “Copy an image from an image file.”).
- **Claim 6, 11, 17, 22, 27, and 32:** Excel and Oran disclose the button and toolbar methods, computer products, and systems of claims 1 and 8, 13 and 19, and 24 and 29 above respectively, and Excel further discloses wherein: the button presentation is defined by raster graphic data and the button constraints specify that the button should be presented at one of a fixed number of presentation sizes (Blattner page 872-873).
- **Claim 7, 12, 18, 23, 28, and 33:** Excel and Oran disclose the raster button and toolbar methods, computer products, and systems of claims 6 and 11, 17 and 22, and 27 and 32 above respectively, and Excel further discloses wherein: the fixed number of presentation sizes includes sizes of 24-by-24 pixels and 32-by-32 pixels (Bott page 48 Fig. 2.9).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed February 11, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
6. Applicant argues, on pages 11-12, that Oran does not "disclose or suggest a button having a set of button constraints including a range of button heights." Upon further review, Bott

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discloses a set of button constraints including a range of button heights and widths, as applied to the rejection of claim 1 above.

7. Applicant argues, on page 12, that Oran does not “teach or suggest destination toolbar constraints including a range of toolbar heights for horizontal toolbars and a range of toolbar widths for vertical toolbars.” However, as shown in the rejection of claim 1 above, Oran does teach a range of toolbar heights for horizontal toolbars and suggests a range of toolbar widths for vertical toolbars.

8. Applicant’s argument, on page 12, that Blattner and Bott do not “remedy the deficiencies of Oran,” is moot as Oran is applied in the rejection of claim 1 to address the deficiencies found in Blattner and Bott. Applicant further argues that Bott is “silent as to button height.” However, upon further review of Bott, the examiner has found that Bott teaches a range of button heights and widths, as applied in the rejection of claim 1 above.

9. Applicant’s arguments have not been found persuasive, and the rejections stand as above.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andrew Tank whose telephone number is 571-270-1692. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thur 0830-1700 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner’s supervisor, William Bashore can be reached on 571-272-4088. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/A. T./

Examiner, Art Unit 2175

May 7, 2008

/Kieu D Vu/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2175